

THE DRAMATIC ART.

Dr. Talmage Gives His Views of the Theater.

Says the Drama, Rightly Directed, Is a Source of Good—Should Be Purified, Not Suppressed—Good and Bad Plays.

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Washington, March 18.

At a time when the whole country is in controversy as never before concerning the theater, and some plays are being arrested by the police, and others are being patronized by Christian people, this sermon of Dr. Talmage is of much interest. The text is 1-Corinthians xii, 31: "They that use this world as not abusing it."

My reason for preaching this discourse is that I have been kindly invited by two of the leading newspapers of this country to inspect and report on two of the popular plays of the day—to go some weeks ago to Chicago and see the drama "Quo Vadis" and criticize it with respect to its moral effect and to go to New York and see the drama "Ben-Hur" and write my opinion of it for public use. Instead of doing that I propose in a sermon to discuss what we shall do with the dramatic element which God has implanted in many of our natures, not in 10 or 100 or 1,000, but in the vast majority of the human race. Some people speak of the drama as though it were something built up outside of ourselves by the Congresses and the Goldsmiths and the Shakespeares and the Shakespeares of literature and that then we attune our tastes to correspond with human inventions. Not at all. The drama is an echo from the feeling which God has implanted in our immortal souls. It is seen first in the domestic circle among the children three or four years of age playing with their dolls and their cradles and their carts, seen ten years after in the playhouses of wood, ten years after in the elaborate impersonations in the academies of music, Thespia and Aeschylus and Sophocles and Euripides merely dramatized what was in the Greek heart. Terence and Plautus and Seneca merely dramatized what was in the Roman heart. Congreve and Farquhar merely dramatized what was in the English heart. Racine, Corneille and Alfieri only dramatized what was in the French and Italian heart. Shakespeare only dramatized what was in the great world's heart. The dithyrambic and classic drama, the sentimental drama, the romantic drama, were merely echoes of the human soul.

I do not speak of the drama on the poetic shelf, nor of the drama in the playhouse, but I speak of the dramatic element in your soul and mine. We make men responsible for it. They are not responsible. They are responsible for the perversion of it, but not for the original implantation. God did that work, and I suppose He knew what He was about when He made us. We are nearly all moved by the spectacular. When on Thanksgiving day we decorate our churches with the cotton and the rice and the apples and the wheat and the rye and the oats, our gratitude to God is stirred. When on Easter morning we see written in letters of flowers the inscription: "He Is Risen," our emotions are stirred. Every parent likes to go to the school exhibition with its recitations and its dialogues and its doll costumes. The torchlight procession of the political campaign is merely the dramatization of principles involved. No intelligent man can look in any secular or religious direction without finding this dramatic element revealing, unrolling, demonstrating itself. What shall we do with it?

Shall we suppress it? You can as easily suppress its Creator. You may direct it, you may educate it, you may purify it, you may harness it to multi-potent usefulness, and that it is your duty to do. Just as we cultivate the taste for the beautiful and the sublime by bird-haunted glen and roistering stream and enticement led down in up-roar over the mossed rocks, and the day lifting its banner of victory in the east, and then setting everything on fire as it retreats through the gates of the west, and the Austerlitz and Waterloo of an August thunderstorm blazing their batteries into a sultry afternoon, and the round, glittering tear of a world wet on the cheek of the night—as in this way we cultivate our taste for the beautiful and sublime, so in every lawful way we are to cultivate the dramatic element in our nature, by every staccato passage in literature, by antithesis and synthesis, by every tragic passage in human life.

Now, I have to tell you not only that God has implanted this dramatic element in our natures, but I have to tell you in the Scriptures He cultivates it. He appeals to it, He develops it. I do not care where you open the Bible, your eye will fall upon a drama. Here it is in the book of Judges, the fire tree, the vine, the olive tree, the bramble—they all make speeches. Then at the close of the scene there is a coronation, and the bramble is proclaimed king. That is a political drama. Here it is in the book of Job: Enter Eliphaz, Bildad, Zophar, Elhan and Job. The opening act of the drama, all darkness; the closing act of the drama, all sunshine. Magnificent drama, is the book of Job! Here it is in Solomon's Song: The region, an oriental region—vineyards, pomegranates, mountain of myrrh, flock of sheep, garden of spices, a wooing, a bride, a bridegroom, dialogue—intense, gorgeous, all suggestive drama is the book of Solomon's Song. Here it is in the book of Luke: Costly mansion in the night! All the windows bright with illumination. The floor & quake

with the dance. Returned son in costly garments which do not very well fit him, but he must swiftly leave off his old garb and prepare for this extemporized levee! Pouting son at the back door, too mad to go in, because they are making such a fuss! Tears of sympathy running down the old man's cheek at the story of his son's wandering and suffering and tears of joy at his return! When you heard Murdock recite "The Prodigal Son" in one of his readings, you did not know whether to sob or shout. Revivals of religion have started just under the reading of that soul revolutionizing drama of "The Prodigal Son."

Here it is in the book of Revelation: Crystalline sea, pearly gate, opaline river, amethystine capstone, showering coronets, one vial poured out incarnadining the waters, enlivening men of Heaven galloping on white horses, nations in doxology, halleluiahs to the right of them, halleluiahs to the left of them. As the Bible opens with the drama of the first Paradise, so it closes with the drama of the second Paradise.

Mind you, when I say drama I do not mean myth or fable, for my theology is of the oldest type—500 years old, thousands of years old, as old as the Bible. When I speak of the drama at the beginning and the close of the Bible, I do not mean an allegory, but I mean the truth as stated that in grouping and in startling effect it is a God-given, world-revealing, heaven-echoing drama. Now, if God implanted this dramatic element in our natures, and if He has cultivated and developed it in the Scriptures, I demand that you recognize it.

Because the drama has again and again been degraded and employed for destructive purposes is nothing against the drama, any more than music ought to be accused because it has been taken again and again into the saturnalian vassals of 4,000 years. Will you refuse to entrust music on the church organ because the art has been trampled again and again under the feet of the lascivious dance?

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, many years ago, in a very brilliant but much criticized sermon, took the position that the theater might be renovated and made auxiliary to the church. Many Christian people are of the same opinion. I do not agree with them. I have no idea that success is in that direction. What I have said heretofore on this subject, as far as I remember, is my sentiment now. But to-day I take a step in advance of my former theory. Christianity is going to take full possession of this world and control its maxims, its laws, its literature, its science and its amusements. Shut out from the realm of Christianity anything, and you give it up to sin and death.

If Christianity is mighty enough to manage everything but the amusements of the world, then it is a very defective Christianity. Is it capable of keeping account of the fears of the world and incompetent to make record of its smiles? Is it good to follow the funeral, but dumb at the world's play? Can it control all the other elements of our nature but the dramatic element? My idea of Christianity is that it can and will conquer everything. In the good time coming, which the world calls the golden age and the poet the elysian age and the Christian the millennium, we have positive announcement that the amusements of the world are to be under Christian sway. "Holiness shall be upon the bells of the horses," says one prophet. So, you see, it will control even the sleigh rides. "The city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof," says another prophet. So, you see, it is to control the hoop rolling and the kite flying and the ball playing. Now, what we want is to hasten that time. How will it be done? By the church going over to the theater? It will not go. By the theater coming to the church? It will not come. What we want is a reformed amusement association in every city and town of the United States. Once announced and explained and illustrated, the Christian and philanthropic capitalist will come forward to establish it, and there will be public spirited men everywhere who will do this work for the dramatic element of our natures. We need a new institution to meet and recognize and develop and defend the dramatic element of our nature. It needs to be distinct from everything that is or has been.

I would have this reformed amusement association having in charge this new institution of the spectacular take possession of some hall or academy. It might take a smaller building at the start, but it would soon need the largest hall, and even that would not hold the people; for he who opens before the dramatic element in human nature an opportunity of gratification without compromise and without danger does the mightiest thing of this century, and the tides of such an institution would rise as the Atlantic rises at Liverpool docks.

There are tens of thousands of Christian homes where the sons and daughters are held back from dramatic entertainment for reasons which some of you would say are good reasons and others would say are poor reasons, but still held back. But on the establishment of such an institution they would feel the arrest of their anxieties and would say on the establishment of this new institution which I have called the spectacular: "Thank God, this is what we have all been waiting for."

Now, as I believe that I make suggestion of an institution which wiser men will develop, I want to give some characteristics of this new institution. This spectacular, if it is to be a grand social and moral success. In the first place, its entertainments must be compressed within an hour and three-quarters. What kills sermons, prayers and lectures and entertainments of all sorts is prolixity. At a reasonable hour every night every certain of public entertainment ought to drop, every church service ought to cease, the in-

struments of orchestras ought to be unstrung. What comes more than this comes too late.

On the platform of this new institution there will be a drama which before rendering has been read, expurgated, abbreviated and passed upon by a board of trustees connected with this reformed amusement association. If there be in a drama a sentence suggesting evil, it will be stricken out. If there be in a Shakespearean play a word with two meanings, a good meaning and a bad meaning, another word will be substituted, an honest word looking only one way. The caterers to public taste will have to learn that Shakespearean nastiness is no better than Congrevean nastiness. You say: "Who will dare to change by expurgation or abbreviation a Shakespearean play?" I dare. The board of trustees of this reformed amusement association will dare. It is no depreciation of a drama, the abbreviation of it. I would like to hear 30 or 40 pages of Milton's "Paradise Lost" read at one time, but I should be very sorry to hear the whole book read at one sitting. Abbreviation is not depreciation.

On the platform of this new institution this spectacular, under the care of the very best men and women in the community there shall be nothing witnessed that would be unfit for a parlor. Any attitude, any look, any word that would offend you seated at your own fireside in your family circle will be prohibited from that platform. By what law of common sense or of morality does that which is not fit to be seen or heard by five people become fit to be seen or heard by 1,500 people? On the platform of that spectacular all the scenes of the drama will be as chaste as was ever a lecture by Edward Everett or a sermon by F. W. Robertson. On the platform shall come only such men and women as you would welcome to your homes. I do not make the requisition that they be professors of religion. There are professors of religion that I would not want in my parlor or kitchen or coal cellar. It is not what we profess, but what we are. All who come on that platform of the spectacular will be gentlemen and ladies in the ordinary acceptance of those terms, persons whom you would invite to sit at your table and whom you would introduce to your children and with whom you would not be compromised if you were seen passing down Pennsylvania avenue or Broadway with them.

On that platform there shall be no carouser, no inebriate, no cyprine, no foe of good morals, masculine or feminine. It is often said we have no right to criticize the private morals of public entertainers. Well, do as you please with other institutions, on the platform of this institution we shall have only good men and good women in the ordinary social sense of goodness. Just as soon as the platform of the spectacular is fully and fairly established many a genius who hitherto has suppressed the dramatic element in his nature because he could not find the realm in which to exercise it will step over on the platform, and giants of the drama, their name known the world over, who have been toiling for the elevation of the drama, will step over on that platform—such women as Charlotte Cushman of the past, such men as Joseph Jefferson of the present.

The platform of that new institution, of that expurgated drama, occupied only by the purest of men and women, will draw to itself millions of people who have never been to see the drama more than once or twice in their lives, or never saw it at all.

As to the drama of your life and mine, it will soon end. There will be no excuse for being so bad. At the beginning of that drama of life stood a cradle, at the end of it will stand a grave. The first act, welcome. The last act, farewell. The intermediate acts, banquet and battle, procession, bridal and funeral, songs and tears, laughter and groans.

It was not original with Shakespeare when he said: "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players." He got it from St. Paul, who 15 centuries before that had written: "We are made a spectacle unto the world and to angels and to men." A spectacle in a colossal fighting with wild beasts in an amphitheater, the galleries full, looking down. Here we destroy a lion. Here we grapple with a gladiator. When we fall, devils shout. When we rise, angels sing. A spectacle before gallery above gallery, gallery above gallery. Gallery of our departed kindred looking down to see if we are faithful and worthy of our Christian ancestry, hoping for our victory, wanting to throw us a garland, glorified children and parents, with cheer on cheer urging us on. Gallery of the martyrs looking down—the Poly-crups and the Riddleys and the McKails and the Theban legion and the Scotch Covenanters and they of the Brussels market place and of Piedmont—crying down from the galleries: "God gave us the victory, and He will give it you." Gallery of angels looking down—cherubim, seraphim, archangels—clapping their wings at every advantage we gain. Gallery of the King, from which there waves a scarred hand and from which there comes a sympathetic voice saying: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Oh, the spectacle in which you and I are the actors! Oh, the piled up galleries looking down!

Scene: The last day, Stage: The rocking earth. Enter: Dukes, lords, kings, beggars, clowns. No word. No tinsel. No crown. For footlights! The kindling flames of a world. For orchestra: The trumpets that awake the dead. For applause: The clapping floods of the sea. For curtain: The heavens rolled together as a scroll. For tragedy: "The Doom of the Profligate." For the last scene of the fifth act: The tramp of nations across the stage, some to the right, others to the left. Then the bell of the last thunder will ring, and the curtain will drop!

BRYAN'S PLATFORM.

Nebraska Democrats Meet in State Convention.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Platform of the Populist Convention Substantially the Same as That of the Democrats—Middle-of-the-Roaders from Omaha Harred Out.

Lincoln, Neb., March 20.—The democratic convention was called to order yesterday by James Dahlgren, chairman of the state democratic committee. He announced that Thomas J. Nolan had been selected as temporary chairman. Mr. Nolan took the chair and, after being presented to the convention, made an address. The temporary organization was afterwards made permanent. The committee on resolutions made its report, which was adopted amid great enthusiasm. The principal points are as follows:

We, the democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm and endorse, in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the democratic national convention held in Chicago, in 1896.

We favor amendments to the federal constitution, especially authorizing an income tax and providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

We oppose government by injunction and the blacklist, and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.

We approve the support given by democrats throughout the country to the movement looking toward the municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

We favor the principles of the initiative and referendum wherever it can be applied.

We are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and to their dependents; we believe that names upon the pension rolls should not be arbitrarily dropped, and we believe, as stated in the platform, that the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We are in favor of the immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding and extortion inviting measure, skillfully devised for the purpose of giving to a few favors which they don't deserve and of placing upon them burdens which they should not bear.

We pledge ourselves to wage an unceasing warfare against all the trusts—the money power, the industrial trust and the international land grabbing trust.

Instead of a system which would chain our country to the gold standard and compel it to participate in all the disturbances which come to European nations, we demand an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, to be secured by the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We condemn the Puerto Rican tariff bill, recently passed by a republican house of representatives, as bold and open violation of the nation's organic law, and a flagrant breach of good faith.

We assert that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or a congress, created and limited by the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond that constitution or a violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure, half republic and half empire, we oppose wars of conquest and colonial possessions.

We condemn militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden and is a constant menace. A small standing army and a well-equipped state militia are sufficient in time of peace; in time of war the citizen-soldier should be a republic's defense.

The platform is practically the creation of Mr. Bryan. He did not write it personally, but he was consulted concerning it and before it was read to the convention he had approved of it throughout.

Mr. Bryan's speech before the democratic convention dealt almost entirely with the three questions which he has been discussing in various parts of the country—the money question, the trust question and imperialism.

The platform adopted by the populist convention was substantially the same as that adopted by the democrats. It differs somewhat in form, but conflicts in no essential point.

Both conventions yesterday were enthusiastic for Bryan to the last degree and every mention of his name was greeted with cheers of delight and approval. Instructions were given to both delegations to stand for Mr. Bryan in the Kansas City and Sioux Falls conventions.

The populist convention was somewhat turbulent from the start. There were numerous candidates for every position and objections to every measure. Roll calls were frequent and consequently progress was slow.

The meeting opened with a spirited contest for the position of temporary chairman, which finally fell to W. H. Westover, of Chadron.

The committee on credentials decided against the claims of the middle-of-the-road populists from Omaha to be classed as delegates and barred them from the convention.

The position of D. Clem Deaver, of Omaha, as member of the populist national committee from Nebraska was declared vacant and E. E. Thomas, of Omaha, chosen in his place. Mr. Deaver was ousted for the reason that he was "not considered a member of the populist party."

After being denied admission as delegates to the populist convention the "middle-of-the-roaders" held a small convention of their own and appointed a Nebraska delegation to attend the populist convention at Cincinnati.

They also decided to hold a state convention in Nebraska at some date after the Kansas City convention.

Miles Inspects Harbor Defenses.

Charleston, S. C., March 20.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, who arrived Saturday from Washington with a party en route to Savannah, inspected the harbor defenses yesterday. The general will meet Secretary Root, who is expected to arrive soon on the transport Sedgwick.

PUERTO RICAN BILL.

The Conferees Have Agreed Upon a Compromise Measure.

NO PREMIUM PAID ON CERTIFICATES.

The New Transport Summer Inspected—Employment for Puerto Rican Laborers—The Road Exchanged Yesterday for the New Two.

Washington, March 21.—The conferees on the Puerto Rican appropriation bill have agreed upon a compromise measure. The senate conferees receded from the senate amendment limiting the appropriation to the revenues collected on Puerto Rican imports until the 1st of last January and restored the clause in the house bill applying to future revenues reading as follows: "Together with any further customs revenue collected on importations from Puerto Rico since January 1, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under existing laws."

The provision in the senate amendment specifying the purpose for which the money shall be used is retained, but an addition is made declaring specifically that it shall be for the "aid and relief" of the Puerto Ricans.

The bill as agreed upon reads as follows: "That the sum of \$2,095,455, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Puerto Rico since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th of October, 1898, to the first of January, 1900, together with any further customs revenue collected on importations from Puerto Rico since the first of January, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under existing law, shall be placed at the disposal of the president, to be used for the government now existing and which may hereafter be established in Puerto Rico and for the aid and relief of the people thereof and for public education, public works and other governmental and public purposes therein until otherwise provided by law, and the revenues herein referred to, already collected and to be collected under existing law, are hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

No Premium Paid on Certificates.

Washington, March 21.—The treasury department is being flooded with letters quoting from various newspapers to the effect that the department is paying a premium on certain \$1 silver certificates with the number 21 on the back series of 1899, on account of the plates from which the certificates were printed having been stolen from the bureau of engraving and printing. This statement is taken from a "green goods" circular issued by counterfeiters, or dealers in counterfeit notes. None of the plates have been stolen and cannot be under the system in use. The government neither pays nor receives premium upon any of its issue either of coin or paper currency.

The New Transport Summer Inspected.

Washington, March 21.—Maj. Belinger, of the quartermaster general's office, has returned from New York, where he made an inspection of the new transport Summer, which, he says, probably is the finest vessel of her class in the world. Her departure for Manila with a large body of recruits, which had been fixed for the 23d inst., will be delayed until the latter part of next week.

Employment for Puerto Rican Laborers.

Washington, March 21.—Secretary Root has authorized Gen. Davis at San Juan to give employment upon public works to surplus labor in Puerto Rico. The war department had prepared an order to carry out this plan, but it was learned that Secretary Root had telegraphed the instruction to Gen. Davis from Havana.

The Roads Exchanged Yesterday.

Washington, March 21.—The amount of bonds received at the treasury yesterday for exchange for the new two was \$10,000,000, making a total to date of \$87,000,000. Of this amount \$5,300,000 came from persons or institutions other than national banks.

It Costs You Nothing Extra

To patronize the personally conducted excursions to California via the Santa Fe Route.

A special conductor is employed by the railroad company, to make its patrons comfortable.

Details of service given on request.

R. A. EDGAR, Agent

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,

IOLA, KANSAS.

Most people become puzzled when wanting to buy a good spring remedy as so many blood remedies are advertised. Think a minute. Sarsaparilla is good for the blood; celery is good for the nerves; if these two are combined with remedies to promote digestion you will have a remedy several times more effective than any sarsaparilla. Gallin's Sarsaparilla Celery Tonic combines all the above in a perfect manner. Hence, you get more value for your money than with any other remedy. For sale by local druggists.

"Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Good appetite and good digestion, strong nerves and perfect health take the place of these diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine and the best that money can buy.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, sick headaches.

Flax Seed Notice.

Call early and leave your order for choice clean flax seed as it will be scarce this year. Also choice seed oats, choice feed and eating potatoes brand and flour.

S. A. WICKARD & CO.

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KANSAS CLIPS AND COMMENTS.

On St. Patrick's day the Pittsburgh

Headlight came out all green, but it was so interesting that it was read

An exchange remarks that the chief item of expense of the Filipino government is "Aguinaldo's running expenses."

Saturday evening fourteen Missouri Pacific freight cars were wrecked when they had gone about five miles beyond Hope.

The preachers all over the State are laying for Ed Howe's "lay sermons," and half a dozen have promised to answer them.

Sixteen young ladies of Eldorado will give a "butterfly drill" and an excellent quality of grub is promised on the same occasion.

Topeka florists expect to have plenty of "ascension lilies" for Easter. There is little doubt that the price will be of the ascension kind.

The widow of Major Armstrong who lost his life in the Philippines has been granted a pension of \$25 a month. She lives at Eldorado.

The minute Rev. Sheldon left the editorial rooms of the Capital the directors mixed up in a devilish row as to the future policy of the paper.

Telephone rates are terribly high in some of the western towns of the State. Recently a man had to pay \$2 for saying "you are a liar" over one of them.

Bethany College advertises 365-voices in the chorus and forty instruments in the orchestra at the annual rendition of the Messiah on April 10, 11, 13 and 15.

The Sun announces that "Pink Pullum who has been running a barber shop in Paola for five months" is back in Chanute. They should make him city marshal on the first ballot.

The State school fund has bought \$20,000 of binding plant bonds. It is inevitable that the criminal shall labor to increase the profits of the scholar,—at least it ought to be.

The temperance people should get Senator Beveridge to make a few remarks about drink when he comes to Kansas to campaign. A man with that name ought to be up on the subject.

One Kansas editor who would conceal his love of a joke under the disguise of a hankering for truth, runs the announcement of candidates in the "want column."

A liquor drummer while taking jug orders at Williamsburg was taken in custody by the local constable and the justice gave him a "jug order" which he only escaped by giving \$500 bond.

A sneak thief took advantage of "a wash out on the line" in a Lindbergh man's yard and swiped the whole thing, line and all. What made the owner particularly mad was the loss of his change of shirt.

A Leavenworth man flew a large flag from his house and when the Kansas zephyrs got next to the curves of the flag they carried off the chimney to which the staff was attached. He must have been a newcomer to the State.

Last year the K. C. Star sent a reporter to Eureka to look into the old man New murder case and the reporter found out a good many things. The Star has recently compromised a libel suit for \$1,000 which grew out of the reporter's story.

At the same time in Ottawa the other day there were two auctions going on on the streets. At one corner a jackass was being sold, at the next corner a piano, and the Herald thinks this clinches Ottawa's claim to being a musical town.

The attorney general has made the ruling that a justice of the peace is authorized by law to commit boys to the reform school. The question was raised by the superintendent of the reform school who refused to receive three boys from Marion county.

A Hutchinson church gave an entertainment which was supposed to show that the child is father of the man and a little boy who swallowed the whole thing had his head shaved and the next day under the impression that he was his own grandfather.

Fred Harvey, the Santa Fe dining room man, will establish a poultry farm at Newton. One month he paid out \$6,000 for poultry for his line of eating rooms and he intends to lower expenses by raising his own yellow legs.

Five of the six men arrested for selling intoxicating liquor at McPherson were convicted and sentenced and the sixth is still up. This is the kind of medicine of which it could be truthfully said, conviction goes with every bottle.

Somebody has suggested a ticket to be headed by T. D. Talmage for president and Rev. Sheldon as vice-president. To bring the contrast in government out strongly the Christian administration should follow a Democratic one, but perhaps that is too long to wait.

The gang which this winter made a living by robbing banks seems to have turned its attention to railway depots. A short time ago the Katy depot at Humboldt was blown up and the safe robbed and last week the Memphis depot at Galena was treated in the same way.